

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 91.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1899. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2123.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

For MONTH.....\$.50
For MONTH, FOREIGN.....75
For YEAR.....5.00
For YEAR, FOREIGN.....6.00
—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

C. J. FALK.

STOCK AND BOND BROKER. MEM-
ber Honolulu Stock Exchange.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 315, MARQUETTE BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul
General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wis-
consin. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel St.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT
any business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants.
San Francisco and Honolulu.
315 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.

C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, MANAGER, 23 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR
short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,
Salt, and Building Materials of all
kinds.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
212 King St. Tel. 113.

FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHOPS
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Orders
from the other islands faith-
fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DEScrip-
tion made to order

Hives are a terrible torment to the
little folks, and to some older ones.
Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant
relief and permanent cure. At any
chemist's, 50 cents.

THE OLD STAND

Hall & Son Returning to First
Trade Location.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1850

At the Present Site Since 1812 The
Original Firm—W. W. Hall Active
in Business from 1850.

In leaving the corner of Fort and
King streets and temporarily going to
the half of the store of John Nott, on
King near Fort, the business of H. O.
Hall & Son is returning to its original
location, from whence it was moved in
the year 1852.

It was in the year 1850 that the late
H. O. Hall and Henry Dimond, also
long since gone, embarked in the
hardware and ship-chandlery busi-
ness in a small way at the King street
place now occupied by John Nott. Mr.
Hall had been a printer and Mr. Di-
mond a bookbinder. Their establish-
ment was not a large one, the stock
being very small. The greatest diffi-
culty in conducting a business here in
those days was getting the goods from
the sale or manufacturing points
around the Horn. Sometimes when
even an unusually heavy shipment
would be received the store would be
practically empty again in a few days
and the community was so small that
everyone knew it.

In looking over some old papers a
few days ago Mr. W. W. Hall found the
articles of co-partnership which gov-
erned the association of his father and
Mr. Dimond in business. The date is
1850. They dissolved two years later,
H. O. Hall going to the corner which
has since 1852 been the home of the
concern, and Mr. Dimond remaining at
the old stand, where, in course of time,
B. F. Dillingham, the plantation and
Railway magnate, did efficient service
as a clerk.

Mr. W. W. Hall entered the estab-
lishment at the corner of Fort and
King as a youngster to make himself
handy, in the year 1860. Soon after
that he went to the Mainland for a pe-
riod and, returning to the business, saw
the firm name and style become H. O.
Hall & Son. Captain Oscar White has
been with the business twenty years,
and Edwin Hall Paris, named for H. O.
Hall, eight years.

The business of H. O. Hall & Son has
simply outgrown its present quarters.
The contract for the foundations for
the new building was awarded yester-
day to Victor Hoffman, who is also
to build here the new brewery, to be
probably the largest structure in Hon-
olulu. To begin operations at the
Hall corner, Mr. Hoffman is awaiting
removal of the stock to the Nott store,
half of which has been secured under
lease. The new building for Hall &
Son will be two stories, with ornate
top. The ceilings are to be fifteen feet
and the house will have many special
features, adapting it peculiarly to the
ideas of the men in charge of the busi-
ness. Work on the structure will of
course be rushed.

In his day Mr. W. W. Hall has seen
the business grow from one compara-
tively small to a concern among the
leading ones of the country. If in a
reminiscent mood, the present head
of the house can tell some most entertain-
ing stories of business transactions in
the days of the whalers, during the
civil war and in the early lifetime of a
number of the great plantations of the
country.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Establishment of System for Is-
lands Assured.

[Special to the Advertiser from
San Francisco.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Tele-
graphic communication by Signor
Marconi's wireless system
is to be established between five
of the Hawaiian Islands by a
company of Americans.

Frederick J. Cross, of the firm
of Catton, Neill & Co., engi-
neers, of Honolulu, who is now
in this city, has closed a con-
tract for the American com-
pany in Hawaii.

Although many engineers re-
garded the connection of the
five islands by cable as im-
practicable because of cor-
rups, on which a cable is soon
covered with coral growth,
breaks are frequent and re-
pairs exceedingly difficult, the
American company had about
decided to attempt it, as the
needs of telegraphic com-
munication had grown most urgent.
Then they heard of Signor Mar-
coni's achievements, and Mr.
Cross was sent to this country
to view the workings of his
system. He found that the
Marconi system would cost
much less and be more practi-
cable in many ways than a
cable.

Regular telegraph business
will be done by the company,
installing the wireless system.
The distances over which com-
munication will be established
will vary from eight to sixty-
one miles.

A DARK DAY FOR BRITAIN'S ARMY

Greatest Reverse in a Century--
Boers Compel the Surrender
of Three Large Elements.

BOERS CLOSING IN.

[Special to the Advertiser from San
Francisco.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It was an-
nounced today in a special dispatch
from Ladysmith that the Boers again
closed around that place on Monday
night, sending shells into the British
camp. The two guns landed from the
British cruiser Powerful opened fire on
the Boers at dawn Tuesday. The Boers



PAUL KRUEGER.
(President of the Boer Republic and
Perhaps Its Greatest Military Genius)

brought up more guns, but some of
them were silenced. It is added that
the Boers' loss must have been heavy.
The garrison of Ladysmith is de-
scribed as being in good spirits and
confident, and the troops are said to be
full of fight. The artillery duel was
still in progress Tuesday night.

BOERS FORCED AWAY.

[Special to the Advertiser from San
Francisco.]

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31 (Delayed in
transmission).—Guns of the British
naval brigade have knocked the Boer
40-pounder clean off its platform and
have silenced the Boer guns on Hep-
worth Hill. The Boers abandoned
their positions.

MEDIATION.

[Special to the Advertiser from San
Francisco.]

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Tageblatt
says Count Bothmer, President of the
German Peace Societies, has tele-
graphed to Queen Victoria praying her
to accept the mediation of the United
States in the war with the Transvaal.

A BRITISH DISASTER.

Two Regiments and a Battery Com-
pelled to Surrender to Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The War Office
received a dispatch from General
White, commanding the British forces
at Ladysmith, reporting that the Royal
Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain
Battery and the Gloucestershire Regi-
ment were surrounded in the hills by
Boers, and, after losing heavily, were
obliged to capitulate.

The following is the text of General
White's dispatch:

"LADYSMITH, Oct. 30, 10:45 p. m.—
I have to report a disaster to the col-
umn sent by me to take a position on
a hill to guard the left flank of the
troops. In these operations today the
Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Moun-
tain Battery and the Gloucestershire
Regiment were surrounded in the hills,
and, after losing heavily, had to cap-
itulate. The casualties have not yet
been ascertained. A man of the Fusili-
ers, employed as a hospital orderly,
came in under a flag of truce with a
letter from the survivors of the col-
umn, who asked for assistance to bury
the dead. I fear there is no doubt of
the truth of the report.

"I formed a plan, in the carrying out
of which the disaster occurred, and I
am alone responsible for the plan.
There is no blame whatever to the
troops, as the position was untenable."

ENEMY STILL ACTIVE.

London Has Fears of Further Bad
News from Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—London fears
more bad news from Natal. A special
dispatch from Ladysmith published in
the late editions of the London press
says that before darkness yesterday the
Boers occupied the old position held
by their heavy artillery which General
White had reported as being by the
guns of the naval brigade from the
Powerful and had opened fire again.
The dispatch further says, "The
enemy are again closing in and the sit-
uation is one of grave anxiety. Beyond

doubt the Boer retirement yesterday
(Monday) was a ploy to draw General
White into the hilly country and away
from the British camp."

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31, 12:10 p. m.—
The South African News publishes the
following dispatch:

"LADYSMITH, Oct. 31.—A battle is
proceeding at the foot of Umbabane, a
few miles from Ladysmith. Seventy
shells have dropped into the town."

Other advices from Cape Town show
that the Boers are gathering in con-
siderable force at Dewdorp, southwest
of Ladysmith, while large forces of
Boers are advancing over the Help-
maaka road. A big camp of Boers is
to be formed between Harrismith
bridge and Potgieters Farm camp, at
Dewdorp, which, it is said, will ex-
tend four miles.

SPIDER AND FLY.

The Farmers Nestly Led the Britons
Into a Tight Trap.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—From the scant
advices received up to 11 p. m. it seems
tolerably certain that the Ladysmith
disaster was a simple repetition of the
battle of Majuba Hill, though on a
larger scale. The two regiments were
allowed to march into a trap set for
them by the Boers. It is simply a case
of the Boer spider and the gulleus
British fly. In fact, the whole en-
gagement of Monday seems to have
been brought on by Commandant Gen-
eral Joubert, who skillfully conceived
a gigantic trap, under which, as the
official dispatch shows, Sir George
White only escaped with difficulty.

General White advanced with the
idea of driving the Boers from the hill
seven miles out, which General Joubert
made an ostentatious show of fortify-
ing on Sunday. The Boer com-
mander left a force sufficient to draw
General White in, while the mass of
the Boers he moved stealthily around
the British right, to deliver a flank at-
tack and to endeavor to cut off General
White from Ladysmith. The British
commander succeeded in beating off
the attack, but only with great diffi-
culty, and during the turning movement
his troops suffered from a flanking fire.

FOUGHT TO THE LAST.

Loss of Ammunition is What Forced
the Surrender.

[Special to the Advertiser from San
Francisco.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The British War
Office today made public a dispatch re-
ceived from General White, describing
the operations of Monday. It follows:

"LADYSMITH, Oct. 31, 7:30 p. m.—
I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of
mounted troops, two brigade divisions
of the Royal Artillery, the Natal Field
Battery and two brigades of Infantry
to reconnoitre in force the enemy's
main position to the north, and, if the
opportunity should offer, to capture the
hill behind Farguhar's Farm, which
had on the previous day been held in
strength by the enemy. In connection
with this advance a column, consisting
of the Tenth Mountain Artillery, four
half-companies of the Gloucesters and
six companies of the Royal Irish Fusili-
ers, the whole under Lieutenant
Colonel Carlton and Major Adye, deputy
assistant adjutant general, was dis-
patched at 11 p. m. on the 29th to
march by night up Bellspruit, and
seize Nicholson's Nek or some posi-
tion near Nicholson's Nek, thus turn-
ing the enemy's right flank. The main
advance was successfully carried out,
the objective attack being found evac-
uated. An artillery duel between our
field batteries and the enemy's guns
of the position and Maxims is under-
stood to have caused heavy loss to the
enemy. The reconnaissance forced the
enemy to fully disclose his position,
and after a strong counter attack on
our right, the Infantry brigade and car-
rally had been repulsed, the troops were
slowly withdrawn to camp, pickets be-
ing left on observation. Late in the
engagement the naval contingent under
Captain Lambey, of H. M. S. Pow-
erful, came into action and, silenced,
with their extremely accurate fire, the
enemy's guns of position.

"The circumstances which attended
the movement of Lieutenant Colonel
Carlton's column are not yet fully
known, but from reports received the
column appears to have carried out the
night march unmolested until within
two miles of Nicholson's Nek. At this
point big boulders rolled from the hill
and a few rifle shots stamped the
military ammunition mules. The
stampede spread to the battery mules,
which broke loose from their leaders
and galloped away, practically the
whole of the gun equipment and the
greater part of the regimental small
arm ammunition.

"My aim in this paper has been to
bring to your notice more particularly
adulterations which are poisonous or
injurious to health. In the matter of
food adulterations which are not actu-
ally poisonous, but which may properly
be regarded as injurious, there is, I
think, in the public mind a lack of a
true understanding of the situation.

In regarding the health of a com-
munity, either collectively or individ-
ually, we find a peculiar something
which, for the lack of a better name,
we may call the health tone. This
health tone, partially inherited, par-
tially acquired, if above par enables a
man to ward off disease, but if below
par makes a man the doctor's enemy
and the undertaker's friend. In main-
taining this health tone certain factors
are recognized as essential, such as
exercise, pure air, food, water and
proper care of the body. In writing a
death certificate a doctor is not likely
to state that a man died because he
bathed only once a month instead of
once or twice a day; and if he did, an
inquest would probably be demanded;
neither is it likely that a man's death
or ill health could be traced directly
to drinking beer containing salicylic
acid, although the lack of bathing or
the salicylic acid might be important
factors and quite possibly the real or
initial cause of death. I think there
can be no doubt that the continued use
of active chemicals in food even in
small quantities—chemicals which are
in themselves not food in any sense
and which must be eliminated from the
body generally by the kidneys with no
return for the work thus done—tends

FOR PURE FOODS

Chemist Shorey's Able Paper on
a Matter of Deep Interest.

COMMONEST OF THE FRAUDS

Dishonest Manufacturers Who Care
Not for Human Life—Several
Misconceptions.

(By Edmund C. Shorey.)

[Read before the Medical Association
of Hawaii, November 4th, 1899.]

There are present in the minds of a
portion of the public, two quite com-
mon misconceptions regarding food
adulteration, and the object of so-called
pure food laws. To many people the
term adulteration as applied to food
or drink means simply contamination
with something filthy or dirty, and as
many are convinced that each must eat
his peck of dirt before he dies, they
give the matter little thought. The
second misconception is regarding the
character and extent of adulteration.

While it is quite true that adultera-
tion in the proper sense is common
enough, this adulteration is more often
of a character which the public does
not suspect, while adulterations which
often figure largely in the public mind,
or in newspaper paragraphs, have no
existence anywhere else.

I think that our present law, Act 34
of Session Laws of 1898, defines food
adulteration as well as any.

The part defining adulteration reads
as follows: "An article of food shall
be deemed to be adulterated within the
meaning of this act. 1. If any sub-
stance or substances have been mixed
with it so as to lower or depreciate or
injuriously affect its quality, strength
or purity" e. g. the addition of ground
sesame to flour. "2. If any inferior
or cheaper substance or substances have
been substituted wholly or in part for
it" e. g. the substitution of chicory for
coffee. "3. If any valuable or neces-
sary constituent or ingredient has been
wholly or in part abstracted from it"
e. g. the removal of cream from milk.

"4. If it is an imitation of or is sold
under the name of another article" e. g.
oleomargarine for butter. "5. If it
consists wholly or in part of a diseased,
decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or
rotten animal or vegetable substance
or article, whether manufactured or
not; or in the case of milk if it is
the product of a diseased animal."

"6. If it is colored, coated, polished or
powdered, whereby damage or inferior-
ity is concealed, or if by any means it
is made to appear better or of greater
value than it really is" e. g. the facing
of tea, polishing and coating of coffee
beans, coloring of peas, pickles, etc.,
to make them appear fresh. "7. If it
contains any added substance or in-
redient which is poisonous or injur-
ious to health, or any deleterious sub-
stance not a necessary ingredient in
its manufacture." Then follows a sec-
tion providing for the sale of harmless
mixtures or compounds, such as chic-
ory and coffee, oleomargarine, com-
pound lard, etc., if such are properly
labeled.

This law is very similar to that in
many States of the Union, in Eng-
land, France and Germany, and while
the manner of enforcing pure food laws
varies widely, the end aimed at and
the results obtained when the law is
enforced are practically the same. In
the States and England the law does
not as a rule specify what substances
are injurious to health, leaving this to
Boards of Health or similar bodies; in
France and Germany the laws are more
specific in this regard.

My aim in this paper has been to
bring to your notice more particularly
adulterations which are poisonous or
injurious to health. In the matter of
food adulterations which are not actu-
ally poisonous, but which may properly
be regarded as injurious, there is, I
think, in the public mind a lack of a
true understanding of the situation.

In regarding the health of a com-
munity, either collectively or individ-
ually, we find a peculiar something
which, for the lack of a better name,
we may call the health tone. This
health tone, partially inherited, par-
tially acquired, if above par enables a
man to ward off disease, but if below
par makes a man the doctor's enemy
and the undertaker's friend. In main-
taining this health tone certain factors
are recognized as essential, such as
exercise, pure air, food, water and
proper care of the body. In writing a
death certificate a doctor is not likely
to state that a man died because he
bathed only once a month instead of
once or twice a day; and if he did, an
inquest would probably be demanded;
neither is it likely that a man's death
or ill health could be traced directly
to drinking beer containing salicylic
acid, although the lack of bathing or
the salicylic acid might be important
factors and quite possibly the real or
initial cause of death. I think there
can be no doubt that the continued use
of active chemicals in food even in
small quantities—chemicals which are
in themselves not food in any sense
and which must be eliminated from the
body generally by the kidneys with no
return for the work thus done—tends

to lower the health tone as much as
neglect of the other conditions men-
tioned.

I have for the purposes of this paper
divided adulterations into harmless
and harmful adulterations. For in-
stance, the addition of starch to mus-
tard may be called harmless; being
simply the substitution of a cheaper
substance—a fraud which affects a
man's pocket only—but if to cover up
this addition of starch the manufacturer
adds a poisonous yellow color, such as
chromate of lead, the adulteration as-
sumes another color in more senses
than one.

Adulterations harmful or injurious to
health may be divided, roughly, into
three classes: 1. Intentional addition
of substances either poisonous or in-
jurious. 2. The accidental presence of
injurious substances due to the meth-
ods of manufacture, including products
of decomposition. 3. Adulterations
which are in themselves harmless but
which work injury by lowering or de-
preciating the food value of the articles
in question.

The most common examples of the
intentional addition of injurious sub-
stances to food are found in the use of
food preservatives. The question of
preservatives is one that concerns us
here to a greater extent than in many
other countries, for we are large con-
sumers of canned and preserved pro-
visions, and many manufacturers are
of the opinion that preservatives are
more necessary here than in more tem-
perate climates, and we in consequence
sometimes get an extra dose.

It is hardly necessary for me to say
that if a sample of food or drink be
perfectly sterilized and sealed, it will
keep indefinitely; and it is also hard-
ly necessary to say that perfect steriliza-
tion is very difficult to accomplish with
the ordinary appliances of the kitchen
or canning factory, even when good
material and ordinary care are used,
and is almost an impossibility if semi-
decayed material is used or careless
work is the rule; but I am thoroughly
convinced that if sufficient care be taken
in the selection and handling of
material, and in the preparation of the
same, all food materials could be
placed on the market canned or pre-
served so as to keep indefinitely with-
out the use of artificial preservatives.
The whole question resolves itself of
one of dollars and cents to the manu-
facturer versus injury to the health of
the consumer.

To give an instance making it clear
that this is the case: Two brands of
tomato catsup are put up in an East-
ern city, both containing the same in-
gredients, and both containing salicylic
acid. One contains a very small amount
of this preservative, keeps well and is
high-priced. The other contains from
ten to fifteen times the amount of sal-
icylic acid and sells wholesale for about
half the price. Why should one, in
spite of the increased cost for salicylic
acid, be so much lower in price? It is
quite plain, I think, that the low price
means the use of scraps, refuse, semi-
decayed material and careless work.

The chemicals used as preservatives
are salicylic acid or its sodium salt, ben-
zoic acid or its sodium salt, boric acid,
borax, formalin or formaldehyde,
sulphites, fluoroborates and fluosilicates.
Salicylic acid and its salts are used
in beer, wine, lime juice, syrups, toma-
to catsup, soups, etc. Benzoic acid
and its salts are used in the same ar-
ticles in which salicylic acid is used,
and are coming into more general use
owing to crusades against the latter.

Boric acid and borax are used in
sausages, as a coating on the outside
of cold-storage meat, in milk and
cream.

Formalin is used in milk and cream,
and generally in anything in which
other preservatives are used. Sulphites
are used in beer and wine and fluobor-
ates and fluosilicates in wine. It will
be noted that all of these are bodies of
no food value; some of them, particu-
larly formalin and salicylic acid are
active chemicals, having a strong an-
tiseptic action and their use in any
quantity cannot but interfere with the
digestive ferments in the body.

I feel that the discussion of the rela-
tive merits or demerits of these vari-
ous preserving agents is one for the
medical man rather than the chemist,
and will content myself with saying
that the consensus of opinion is, that
salicylic acid is the most and benzoic
acid the least objectionable. Formalin
is used only in very small quantities,
and little is as yet known of its action
in the body in such quantities. Its
action generally is to change the char-
acter of albuminoids and allied bodies
so that they are with difficulty acted on
by other reagents.

To give some idea of the amount of a
preservative which may be consumed,
I will give a local example. One brand
of beer which until recently was sold
here contained about 25 grains of sal-
icylic acid per gallon. About 150 gal-
lons were sold each day making 11
ounces of salicylic acid per day or 125
pounds a year taken by the patrons of
two saloons.

In coloring material we find another
class of harmful ingredients intention-
ally added to food. Provided a color is
harmless and is not used to bring about
resemblance to some other more valu-
able article, I can see little more harm
in coloring articles of food than in
coloring articles of clothing. As a rule,
however, colors are added to food to
imitate something else or to make it
appear of more value than it really is.
The use of harmful coloring material
is not very extended for manufacturers
of any standing keep themselves posted
on these matters and the coal tar dyes
when pure afford a means of giving
any color without doing harm. These
colors are of course not food in any
sense and looked at from this stand-
point their use should be looked upon
with disfavour.

Poisonous colors are those contain-
ing lead, copper, arsenic, chromium and

(Continued on Page 3.)

(Continued on Page Five.)

THE REBEL GUNS

Arms and Ammunition Imported From Japan.

THE REGULAR FILIPINO SOURCE

Equipment Carried to Luzon by Filipino Expedition—U. S. Can not Stop the Traffic.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, says: The Japanese are furnishing arms and ammunition to the Filipinos. Indisputable evidence of this has reached Washington and occasioned much surprise in diplomatic and official circles. No action can be taken by the United States except to call upon the consular and diplomatic agents of this government to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent the fitting out of filibustering expeditions.

The American forces operating in the island of Luzon have captured many stands of arms from the insurgents and the marks showed conclusively they were manufactured in Japan.

Army officers cannot understand how the shipments got to the insurgents unless they are smuggled into the islands by filibustering expeditions, which eluded the vigilance of the patrol maintained by the navy. Owing to the numerous islands and the long coast line this would not be difficult.

From a high official of the department of State it was learned today this government could take no action in the matter.

The United States always maintained that the manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition was a legitimate business enterprise and could not be curtailed. This was the position assumed by the United States when Spain protested against the sale of arms to the Cubans by American firms.

"The only course to be pursued," said this official, "is for the United States Government to make the trade so unprofitable that it will cease. We have always maintained that while the selling of arms and ammunition was not strictly an illegitimate enterprise even if they were sold to rebels, they could be seized and confiscated by the Government."

PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN.

[Special to the Advertiser from San Francisco.]

MANILA, Nov. 1, 4:16 p. m.—General Hughes, commanding in the Visayan district, has sent in an encouraging report. He says the island of Negros is now more peaceful and orderly than for twenty years. The planters are pursuing their business undisturbed by the bands of brigands, who had long levied tribute on them. The Americans have scattered the brigands and propose to pursue them until they are effectually suppressed. General Young's column entered Cabanatuan, north of San Isidro, yesterday morning.

Colonel Parker, with two troops of the Fourth Cavalry, took possession of the deserted town of Alilaza. Captain Batson captured a telegraph operator and escort, finding a telegram to Aguinaldo from an insurgent colonel reporting that General Lawton was killed in a recent fight and that his body had been sent to Manila. The operator said that the insurgents were approaching Alilaza from Tarlac. Batson placed his scouts in ambush awaiting them.

Colonel Bates, with four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, charged the towns of Talavera and Cobal, dispersing 150 insurgents and pursuing them for three miles without any loss. They captured two brass cannon and a quantity of ammunition, including many Hotchkiss shells.

Captain Batson took a storehouse and quantities of rice, sugar, corn and forty bull-carts.

The steamer Lebuana, of Hongkong, 500 tons, with a prize crew from the United States gunboat Castine on board, has arrived here. She was captured while running the blockade off Zamboanga. She had unloaded her cargo of merchandise.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Movements of the Columns of General Young and Colonel Hayes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: Filipino women and children, the wives and families of Filipino officers who accompanied the Spanish Commission that went to see Aguinaldo about the release of prisoners, as far back as Angeles, received permission today to come to Manila.

Six troops of the Fourth Cavalry forded the Rio Grande de la Pampanga today. Four troops under Colonel Hayes moved on Talavera, which is about eight miles north of Cabanatuan, while two troops under Major Parker went northwest to Aliaga. The Macabebes are taking part in this movement. General Young has arrived from Santa Rosa.

The gunboat Laguna de Bay remains stuck on the bar below Santa Rosa. Tugs with hawsers are trying to pull her off, but so far have been unsuccessful. The river is very shallow just now, and it will require a heavy rain-storm to float the vessel. Our scouts today captured a cargo containing rails and ties used in repairing bridges.

Supplies for troops have been delayed and the houses of Santa Rosa

were searched today for food. A quantity of rice and a number of chickens and goats were found, and they were turned over to the commissary department. Supplies are now going forward rapidly. General Bates will sail for Jolo today.

A Flowing Well.

A steady stream of pure water pouring down King street from the Kawahao church grounds, and spreading itself across the road as far as South street, marks another successful well boring operation on Oahu.

About three weeks ago L. E. Plinkham commenced operations and estimated that at a depth of about 800 feet a satisfactory supply of water would be obtained. Just how near the estimate comes to fact is shown, when at the depth stated the water just commenced to flow over the casing on Tuesday afternoon and with every additional foot added, the water rose higher and higher till last night at a depth of 850 feet the water is from fifteen to sixteen inches over the top of the casing and rising every hour.

IS IN A TURMOIL

All of South Europe on Verge of Revolution.

So Says an Informant of the London Times—Disintegration of the Austrian Empire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A Times' cable from London says: Passing from the all-absorbing war-communications topic, it may be interesting to note how disintegration appears to be rapidly coming over the Austrian Empire. Thanks partly to the efforts of the Ultramontanes and their anti-Semite tools, race hatred is at a white heat and different sections of the empire may be said to exist in a state of half-suppressed civil war. Between Czech and Teuton there seems to be even less room for a truce, and parliamentary institutions have ceased to possess any meaning except to afford an arena for free fights.

One wonders how long Austria can hold together under such conditions. It is always the fashion to say that the break-up will come when the aged Emperor dies, but it is coming now, and I am not sure that the German Emperor is not casting a covetous eye toward the German portion of the Austrian dominions. Austrians do not love the North Germans, and their introduction into the German Empire would by no means strengthen it, were it for no other reason than that it would mean an addition of a large Catholic population, whose opinions would be likely to introduce greater divergence of views into the councils of William's already rather grumbly Empire than prevail now. The answer to this is the passion for big game is so pronounced today that we should not be surprised to find the house of Brandenburg trying to augment its power at the expense of the decaying Hapsburgs.

The truth is that all Southeastern Europe is in a turmoil, which looks as though it is approaching a series of revolutions. Wherever we look there we find unrest, from the Golden Horn to Prague, at Vienna, at Budapest and at Cracow. Little principalities like Serbia and Bulgaria are probably destined to be devoured by one great power or another, and we fear that the power most active will not be Austria, well though as Austria has administered Bosnia and Herzegovina. These principalities are simply let alone because Hungary is not untrammelled, and big powers standing around cannot make up their minds what is to be done with the Turk.

It would be a curious outcome of our quarrel with the Dutch Huguenot burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were the Eastern question, on the initiative of Russia, to spring into new vitality, threatening final solution, and one must watch all signs of political unrest in that corner of the world with the closest attention. Nothing is going to happen immediately, as far as one can see, but the situation is such as to create the possibility of the worst happening at any moment.

Antedates Civilization.

Before civilized man had heard or dreamed of it, Kickapoo Indian Oil was healing the wounds, relieving and curing the aches and pains of the Red Man. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

NOTE FROM DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the Dewey Home Commission, has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey: "WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt this day of the title deeds to the beautiful house presented to me by my countrymen. My heart is full of gratitude to this overwhelming expression of their regard for me, and I request that you will also accept and convey to the commission my heartfelt thanks for your and their efforts. Very sincerely yours, "GEORGE DEWEY."

THREE BIG SHIPS

Trio of 6000-Ton Liners to Call Regularly Here.

CONSUL GEO. W. BELL SAW THEM

Hearing Completion in the Cramps' Yards—Faster Than the Present Boats—Business Congress.

Colonel George W. Bell, United States Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, was a passenger by the Moana returning from the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia convinced that the recent gathering will accomplish much good for American trade and commerce. He believes that the commercial necessities of the trading nations of the world will become better understood and appreciated when the knowledge and ideas contributed by the several hundred delegates are presented in permanent form to the commercial bodies of the United States, and he particularly hopes for improved trade relations between the Pacific coast and the Australasian colonies.

"One matter that will tend to improve greatly trade and travel between San Francisco and the ports of New Zealand and Australia," he said, "is the improved steamship service shortly to be inaugurated by the Oceanic Steamship Company. While in Philadelphia I visited the Cramps' shipyards and saw the big steamships now being built there for the Australian trade. One of the ships will be ready in April or May, and the other two will be completed at intervals of three or four months from the date of the completion of the first one. They will be magnificent vessels of 6,000 tons each, and one of the Cramps assured me that there would be nothing finer in the carrying trade on the Pacific when these vessels are placed in commission. They will be two knots an hour faster than the Alameda and Mariposa, and that will cut down the time between San Francisco and Sydney at least two days. I do all I can in Sydney, to encourage travel by the San Francisco route, but it is an uphill fight when passengers can obtain much better service and accommodations on much larger and finer steamers by the Suez route. With the new steamers that are to be placed on the run next year we will have a better claim to a larger share of the passenger traffic, and this also means increased trade, for travel influences trade."

"Big results will flow from the recent Commercial Congress. There were present about 350 representatives of some forty-three nations, including nearly all the nations of Europe, Central and South America and the Orient. The Australasian colonies, some of the American and African colonies and several African nations were also represented. The burden of all the discussion was reciprocity. All of the bright thinkers and talkers in the big assemblage devoted their attention to the problem of how we might exchange to the best advantage. The representatives of each country told of the commercial requirements of his country, what it had to sell and what it wanted to buy, and its method of doing business. All this information will become a permanent record. It will be published and copies of the published volume distributed among all the commercial bodies and newspapers of the country for reference. The commercial interests of the country will thus have at their disposal a vast amount of valuable knowledge, furnished by men most capable of giving it, and in this way the Commercial Congress will accomplish the important result of aiding and stimulating our trade relations with the other nations of the world."

Colonel Bell, although the Consular representative of the United States at Sydney, attended the congress as the representative of the Government of New South Wales. He was granted a leave of absence by the department at Washington for that purpose, and he is now on his way back to Sydney to resume his Consular duties.

COLONEL WHOLLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Colonel Wholley of the First Washington Regiment will not go home with his troops. He called the regiment together yesterday morning and told the men that, while he had hoped to go to Seattle with the regiment, he would be unable to do so, as he had been ordered to return to the Philippines as a major of one of the volunteer regiments which will rendezvous in New York and go by way of the Suez canal.

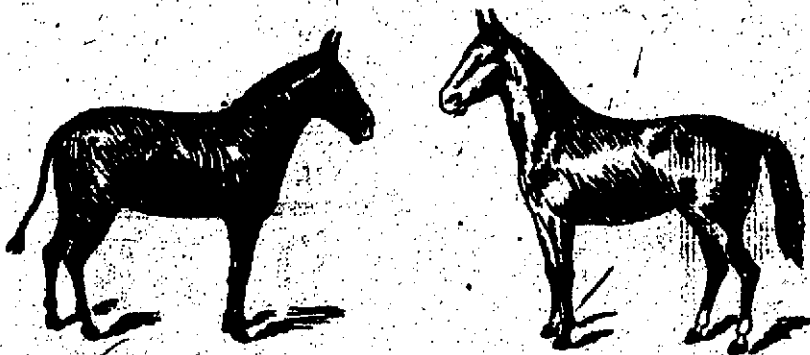
CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millett, Manchester, N. H. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

G. SCHUMAN,

FORT STREET,



Keeps constantly on hand in his corrals

A LARGE STOCK OF Fine Young, Strong, Imported Mules (BROKEN AND UNBROKEN.)

Also, Handsome Buggy and Draft Horses.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Island Orders Promptly Attended To.

THE BUNION SHOE

MADE BY

HEYWOOD.

The 'Bunion Shoe' is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

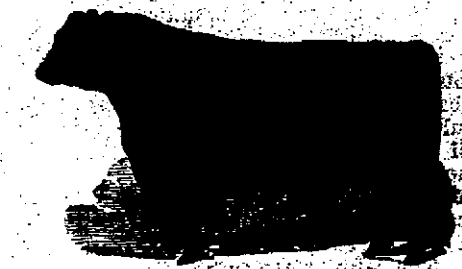
Sign of the Big Shoe. - - - - Fort Street.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS.

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

"Stock for breeding purposes a specialty."

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

Clearance Sale

OF OUR PRESENT STOCK OF

FURNITURE.

Must have room for the IMMENSE SHIPMENT to arrive on the J. D. Spreckels and W. H. Dimond.

Everything reduced in our store. Here is an opportunity to furnish your home with the latest designs at very little cost.

SALE ONE WEEK ONLY.

COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

Progress Block. Fort St.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE, HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS, (New Design), HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA, (Something New), RICH CUT GLASS, FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS, FRENCH CHINA, GERMAN CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FIGURES, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, JARDINIERS, LAMPS, And Many Novelties.

***** All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

***** Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

***** Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Skin Eruptions, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurs. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It removes the cause from the system, and as this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c, 50c, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL TRAVEL COMPANY, Ltd., London. Trade Mark: "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be sure that they get the genuine article. Wordless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famous Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COKE, Ltd. HONOLULU. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Eulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 10, 1899.

HOW CONGRESS ACTS.

The popular idea is that Congress is a body of statesmen, who debate and act for the common good. The correct diagnosis of the average statesman in Congress is that he is a man who simply records the will and conclusions of his constituents. Like the Indian warrior, he keeps his ear to the ground, listening for the footsteps of his constituents, so as to find out which way they are marching and then he jumps in front of them, and professes to lead the column. Is this a pessimistic view of the character of our rulers? Bishop Potter, in a recent article, cited an interview between those great men of the revolutionary period, Gouverneur Morris and John Jay. Said Morris: "Jay, what a set of d—d scoundrels we had in the second congress!" "Yes," said Jay, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, "that we had." We reverse the memories of the same scoundrels. They are our sainted forefathers. In fact, they were not such veritable scoundrels, but were men who cared more for the local interests they represented than for the national good. The New England men were pleased when the Spanish closed the Mississippi to American commerce, because it drove trade to Boston harbor. In the end the better sense of the people, guided by a few far seeing men prevailed.

To the credit of the American character Congress is not financially corrupt. Partisan strife gives the appearance of corruption. Last week there passed through this port three officers of volunteer regiments, who were declared, by an examining board, to be physically and morally disqualified to serve as officers in any regiment. A telegram from the secretary of War, however, secured by the influence of two United States Senators, directed that these three men should be passed, and so they were passed. Such cases, exceptional it is believed, justified in these days the remark of Morris to Jay, made in the early days. What Congress will do in any given case is always a matter of speculation. The old stages make no predictions. Legislation is, as a rule, an affair of compromise. The practical men call it "log-rolling."

In the coming session of Congress, the disposition of the territories will depend, not upon what the members of that body may individually and privately regard as the wisest disposition, but upon what is an "available" disposition, one which the people approve of.

The community in these islands hopes that the action of Congress, in the regulation of our territorial affairs, will enact what our experience in the development of political institutions here indicates to be just and wise measures.

But the 14,000,000 of American voters neglect to inform themselves clearly about our needs, just as we, ourselves, take no interest in the news of any community in the States. Congress will, therefore, act along the general lines of the political habits of the American people, unless there is the strongest reason to believe that the people are prepared to permit a new departure from any principles of government. Not until the next Congress debates the new questions will it be possible to judge of the prevailing thought of the people in these matters.

MR. W. O. SMITH.

The Chamber of Commerce is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. W. O. Smith as its representative in Washington, during the next session of Congress. There are other men here who would make able and most creditable representatives. But Mr. Smith has, without any doubt, a larger general experience in the affairs of these islands than any other living man. As Attorney-General, he became familiar with civil and criminal laws. As a member of the Cabinet he became familiar with the land laws. As a friend and personal adviser of the late Capt. King, he became familiar with the affairs of the Interior office. Having been a planter and manager of a plantation, he is familiar with the needs of the planters and the condition of the laborers.

He cannot be charged by the enemies of Hawaii with the offense of being a planter's man. He is not interested in sugar stocks.

As the legislation proposed in the Hawaiian bills now pending in Congress contains some novel matters, which are not exactly in accordance with American traditions, there is some danger that amendments may be made which would satisfy no one.

Congressmen freely confess that they are not familiar with the political history of the islands. They will naturally adhere to the traditional American system. This is a safe policy to adopt, unless there are good reasons why it should not be followed.

As the committees of both Houses have agreed on the form of government for this territory, it is presumed to be the form approved of by the Republican party. The Democrats will criticize it, and it is understood that the Opposition here will join with them in urging amendments which may change the fundamental principles of the bills regarding a qualified suffrage.

Mr. W. O. Smith's opinions may not be acceptable in Washington, but his accurate statement of facts will be.

He will be confronted with some embarrassing questions regarding our labor conditions, especially those regarding the Japanese labor supply. He will be able to explain satisfactorily the growth of our labor system, and remove the impression that it was introduced for the purpose of unjustly controlling the laborers. If Congress refuses to legislate as we desire to have it legislate, it will not be due to any ignorance on the part of members, due to a want of means to obtain the best information.

SEARCHING FOR LABORERS

Mr. Damon should be commended for his desire, and the efforts he has made, to obtain laborers for our plantations. If he had made these efforts a few years ago, and had continued them, he would, by this time, have succeeded in securing many, if not all the laborers that are needed. The conditions of European immigration however have rapidly changed from year to year. What was feasible ten years ago is not practicable now. The opening up of new countries, the establishment of many steamship lines, the existence of so many favorable places in Africa, Australia and North and South America, to which large numbers of European laborers have emigrated, has created a general system of emigration, which runs in grooves and is not easy to disturb. Any laborer proposing to leave any part of Europe can readily find places in foreign countries where his own countrymen have settled, and where land is abundant and cheap. A project which solicits him to settle in an unknown land, is naturally not favored. Prejudices are not easily removed. The parties who ask for immigration are unknown. Only a person who is a master in the business of starting a new scheme of immigration can succeed.

The great opportunity of the planters did lie in securing Portuguese immigration. That opportunity may have been lost, through neglect and it may yet be before the planters. It laid in making every Portuguese here an immigration agent for the planters, soliciting, urging, and aiding his friends to join him here. It is conceded that these people make excellent laborers, and are as easily satisfied as any European laborers. It is simply idle to expect that any European laborers will be more easily satisfied. The policy of the planters should be, not to send agents to Portugal for men, but to make the resident Portuguese here their agents to secure them. Every Irishman, every Englishman, every German, or Scandinavian or Italian in the States, whenever he is satisfied with his situation, becomes a zealous immigration agent. Instead of sending Mr. Damon to Portugal for laborers, there should be five thousand special agents living here, actively soliciting their friends to settle here.

Besides, there is no "assisted" immigration, or violation of American laws in promoting this scheme of immigration. It is the lawful and legitimate operation of natural and economic laws.

Such is the history of nearly all immigrations. It was not until the Italians who settled on the Mainland were satisfied with their new homes, that their friends were urged to join them. It raises a suspicion that some thing is radically wrong in the relation of the planters to the Portuguese in these islands, if the latter decline to encourage their countrymen to join them. There is something decidedly unbusiness like in any scheme which ignores the use of an army of resident immigration agents, who will work without pay, and then launches out into new experiments.

Aside from the Asiatic immigration, the planters must accept the general proposition that the immigrants themselves are the best promoters of immigration; that the first step is in securing and settling pioneers, who will, if satisfied, call their friends after them.

The indifference of the business community to the whole subject of a labor supply which would meet the approval of American sentiments, finds us now without definite information on the subject, profoundly ignorant of even the A. B. C. of the best means and methods of immigration. It is quite too sentimental and unbusiness like to encourage ourselves to be the children of Elshah, and expect Heaven to send us doves with immigration bread in their bills.

CAUTION FINANCIERS

The Ewa Plantation Company proposes to contract a loan of \$500,000 for making economic improvements. This company has already issued \$3,000,000 in stock for a substantial equivalent of cash, and has limited \$2,000,000 in stock in the nature of a stock dividend. This additional stock represents no cash, but does represent the probabilities and possibilities of the future value of its assets and its net income. But the needs of the plantation call for further investments and it is now done by contracting a large bonded debt. Has a sound principle of business been followed? There are a few principles of business which, though not followed by young and inexperienced communities, are closely adhered to in the older communities, which are conservative, and have learned some lessons from a bitter experience. It is hardly to be expected that business men who are suddenly confronted with extraordinary conditions, and unexpectedly large financial problems, should study the methods and experiences of older communities. Each community must have its own experience, and abide by it.

The Advertiser, some months ago, indicated what the history of the values of the stocks in all new industrial enterprises has been, in other lands. The events here show that commercial and financial history only repeats itself. And so it will to the end. Out of every one hundred industrial corporations organized during the last forty years on the Mainland, nearly ninety-five have gone to the wall. The American brain and energy has failed to sustain them. The "unknown factors" caused their ruin. This fact is not an argument against the promotion of industrial enterprises. New enterprises must be constantly promoted. The conditions of commerce demand it. But this fact teaches the need of the most conservative conduct of valuable properties, and the difficulty of predicting what the dangerous and unknown factors may be.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has predicted that within ten years the United States will supply their own consumption of sugar from the sugar beet. If this should prove to be true, the country will, after that period, become an exporter of sugar, and be forced into competition with the sugars of the world. This prediction of the secretary is, in the opinion of many whose judgments are entitled to respect, optimistic and exaggerated. But Willets & Gray's circular declares that the sugar beet crop of the Mainland will, this year, amount to 110,000 tons. This crop will, therefore, supply one-twentieth part of the American demand for sugar. The rate of increase in this supply during the next ten years, is one of the "unknown factors."

The protective tariff encourages an increase in the Hawaiian product of cane sugar, but likewise stimulates the rapid production of cane and beet sugar in the States. If the present protective duties continue, it hastens rapidly the arrival of the time, when the States will become exporters of sugar, and just as the price of wheat at home is fixed by the market price of the surplus wheat in foreign markets, the price of American sugar will be fixed by the price of sugar in London. Even at the lowest prices of wheat, it has continued a paying crop in the United States, under intelligent management. So the sugar crop, under equally good management, will be a paying crop.

But the conditions of the sugar industry in these islands, confronted as it may be, by an over-production within ten, fifteen or twenty years, demand the utmost conservatism in management. The practice of holding large reserves of cash, is not favored here, but the men who have, and who inherit, large experience in these affairs, in the older communities, know the value of it. These reserves are the reservoirs which supply nourishment, when the streams of prosperity suddenly run dry.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The scientists make the front rank in the little army which carries the banner of the brotherhood of the world. They do not preach peace and good will, but practice it.

The International Geographical Congress recently met at Berlin. The city authorities gave the delegates a banquet of twelve hundred plates. The men who sat down to it were from every civilized land. They had one common interest, and met in order to advance the cause of truth. They had no creeds, but the creed of the truth present, which will instantly give way to the better creed of tomorrow. Gen. Greely, one of the American delegates, says that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, expressed the utmost confidence that the efforts of the United States to bring about conditions satisfactory to the world in the Philippines, would be successful. He remarked: "Undoubtedly it will be done well, as Americans always do things." The Germans said, during the banquet, that the only rivalries between Germany

and the United States would be along industrial and economic lines."

It is for the interests of Germany that law and order should be established, wherever trade is possible. Whether the British or the Americans establish protection in remote places for life and property, the Germans have the advantage of it, without cost. In every British colony, the German merchants are placed upon the same footing as the British merchants. The Germans are quite willing that the Americans shall take foreign territory, if they will keep "the open door." The jealousy between the great commercial nations arises from the fear that one nation may acquire territory and then "close the door." The Germans have faith that the United States will establish order in the Philippines, and turn over some of its advantages to the Europeans.

THE RESEARCH CLUB.

One of the Rev. D. P. Birnie's contributions to the cause of progress in these islands is the Research Club. It was a masterly move within the church to organize the scattered forces among the young men beyond the church, which needed special direction and education in the lines of investigation. The Rev. Mr. Kincaid has admirably continued the guardianship and direction of the club, which Mr. Birnie left in small communities, especially where the older people dominate in numbers and wealth, there usually exists a social despotism, which forbids the open and free discussion of many subjects. One cannot walk about among the moral fields of the small places, without facing at every turn conspicuous notices, such as "Keep off this grass," "Don't touch this tree," "Keep to the right." But it is the younger men, acting through the forms of Research Clubs, that cross lots, dig holes, stir up the earth, and cut away undergrowth, and let in air and sunshine.

The Research Club of this city should develop into a strong, influential body, and, after it has acquired experience, undertake to issue publications on those subjects which underlie social life, and if it continues to move under the advice once given by its founder, and now given by Mr. Kincaid, it will not often fall into error.

HONORING A WOMAN.

The Dewey day in New York city furnished one of the brilliant contrasts in life, which hold the elements of romance. Miss Helen Gould had erected a platform in front of her residence on Fifth avenue, upon which the small children of several asylums could stand and view the procession. She stood with them. When Admiral Dewey reached the house, he was informed that Miss Gould stood on the platform. He stood up in his carriage, and bowed to her three times. The word was passed down the line of the procession and as the troops passed, each company gave her a marching salute.

The Admiral's and the soldiers' salute was the nation's tribute to a splendid generosity. Before all the women of America, this girl was honored, because she held her fortune as a trustee for the good of men, and placed no bound to the limits of her generosity. Who, indeed, is this charming adopted daughter of the King of the Golden River? In what cradle was she rocked? Who were her ancestors that gave her the gift of the rod with which she touched the rock of her fortune and made it flow with the golden water?

Jay Gould, an insignificant looking man, a surveyor in the Catskill mountains, bundling his instruments in a wheelbarrow, the editor of a country paper, the author of a small book on socialism (thirty years afterwards bought up at great expense and destroyed), the manager of a leather tannery, a dabbler in railway securities, finally the promoter of vast railway schemes, a thinker and an organizer, possessing a mind full of daring devices, destitute of the moral sense, but always keeping within the law, a man holding in utter contempt the business morality of his contemporaries, so many of whom preached virtue, but, as Wendell Phillips said, "would jump to the other side of a horse for a dollar," a man who purchased statements and legislatures because they were in the market for sale, and often refused to do justice unless cash for it was paid to them in advance—a man who despised his fellow men because he found so many of them corrupt, and found his only happiness in burying himself in a wilderness of flowers on the banks of the Hudson river—this man dies early in life, without the respect or good will of his fellow men, but after all a "successful" man, leaving a portion of one of the largest fortunes in America to a girl, who has grown up under the good and the evil influences of American social life, and with some sorrowful knowledge of the ways of the European aristocracy.

But the heredity is suddenly lost. The "King of the Golden River" touched her and the evil heredity disappeared. He created in her a Trust, which holds a part of the enormous treasures, acquired by lawful, but devious ways—

Real Merit

In the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for 5. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ways approved of by those who desire quick fortune—to charitable uses and the benefit of her fellow beings. The contrast between ancestor and heir is suggestive of the influence of environment. The daughter, aside from the kindly and generous motive which the King of the River has fixed in her heart, becomes, like the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, one of the apostles of the limited Order of the Rich, who clearly see that in the coming democracy, the danger of great wealth is in its selfish use, and its safety is in creating among those who control the State, the faith that it will be used for wise purposes.

SOME OLD PRINTS.

Ancient Books in the Library at Oahu College.

The Oahu College library contains several volumes of considerable value carefully preserved in cedar cases. Among them the choicest, perhaps, is a copy of the Latin Bible printed at Geneva in 1580, over 300 years ago. It is the second edition of Francis Junius and bears the coat of arms of the Welch family. The book is handsomely printed on heavy paper and the old horse-hide covers are excellently preserved. The Gazette Company has recently supplied a new back. Upon a fly-leaf we find that one John Danforth owned the volume in 1718; Josiah Pierce inscribed his name on the cover in 1736, and James Pierce did the same in October, 1791. The book was afterwards in the possession of a certain Dexter Brooks and later the property of one Ephraim Spaulding.

How it came upon the shelves of the College library is not known.

Another volume—a Greek Testament—printed in 1601 at Frankfurt, was presented some time since by Hon. Charles R. Bishop. This book is also well preserved and is an excellent example of the cursive Greek text.

A copy of the Greek Septuagint Version, published at Frankfurt in 1709, has an illuminated title page, and, as a frontispiece an engraving representing the Seventy in the presence of Ptolemy Philadelphus at Alexandria. B. Fessenden wrote his name on a fly-leaf in 1817.

An old Latin Bible—1656—with an illuminated title page, bears the name of W. D. Alexander. It was given as a prize for a Latin composition at Punahou in 1847.

A copy of the first edition of the Hawaiian Bible bears the name of Levi Chamberlain on a fly-leaf, and a copy of the second edition is also found, bearing the name of H. Bingham with the date of March, 1838. The book was printed in the preceding year.

One of the greatest treasures is the original manuscript of Lorin Andrews' dictionary of the Hawaiian language. The same volume contains a Hebrew lexicon, translated and enlarged from the work of J. Simons.

A beautiful edition of Homer's Iliad in four volumes, translated into French in 1787 is in good preservation; also a copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs," illustrated.

There is a copy of the works of William Harvey in Latin, published in 1766, with a portrait of the famous physician. This was presented by Dr. N. B. Emerson in 1887.

A copy of the works of John Calvin in Latin, published at Amsterdam in 1667, with a portrait of the celebrated divine, is preserved but not in so good condition as the others. There is also a copy of biographical sketches of the early missionaries sent to these islands, a fly-leaf bearing the name of Marola M. Smith.

Philip L. Weaver, Esq., of this city, recently presented a MS. copy of an essay on "Universal Peace," written by the late General Armstrong during his last days as a student at Punahou.

Minister of Finance

It was given out at the Executive Building yesterday that in all likelihood a new Minister of Finance to succeed Mr. S. M. Damon would be announced before the week is out. Advice by the steamer were to the effect that Mr. Damon had sent his resignation to the authorities at Washington as well as to the appointive power in the islands. Just what Mr. Damon's intentions may be is not known here. It is the expectation that he will return soon and will be willing to again assume the portfolio, though there is nothing positive about this.

Mr. Damon may now be on the Atlantic on his way home. He had finished in Italy and was on the way to Portugal in search of laborers when the last word of him was sent to the Hawaiian Government.

VICTORY FOR "F"

Capt. Ludwig's N. G. H. Command

Takes the First Prize.

SECOND GOES TO CO. "C"

"G" Comes in Third—An Interesting Competition Before a Great Gathering.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Company F, with a score of 91.5 points, won the first prize in the competitive drill between companies of the National Guard of Hawaii last night, defeating Company C with a total of 84.2, and Company G with 78.9 points.

The competition resolved itself into a close fight between Companies C and F, which, with Company G, were the only competitors, the latter entering merely to prove its members game, but without any hope of securing the coveted prize. Companies B, A and H withdrew last week.

An enormous crowd witnessed the contest, and amongst those present were President Dole, Hon. W. F. Allen, Major Mills of the Sixth United States Artillery, Major Potter, Lieutenant Hancock, Colonel Jones, Lieutenant Colonel McCarthy, Major Ziegler, Major Camara, Captains Merry, Ashley, Wall and Garvin, Lieutenants Foster and Wright, while amongst a number of ladies present Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Slater were noticed.

The men went through the various evolutions in a most praiseworthy manner, so entirely different from the usual style as to occasion considerable talk.

With but few slight breaks, entirely unnoticeable to other than a practiced eye, the men presented an appearance equal to crack commands of any country, and executed their drill with a snap worthy of the finest body of men seen in Honolulu, a fact which reflects the greatest credit upon their officers. In appearance the men of Company F, being of about one height, had a strong point in their favor, and in close movements had rather the best of it, though Company C about equalized matters with a slight superiority in extended movements.

The judges, Captains A. Slater and F. Marsh and Lieutenant D. W. Ketcham, had a pretty hard time in deciding upon the merits of many points, but their judgment is a good one, and the best team won.

The lights were very satisfactory, and enabled a clear view at all parts of the field.

Promptly at 7:30 Company C, Captain Costa, formed in the drilled for inspection, in facing, marching, firing, manual of arms, and were then marched out to the field for extended order drill. At 8:25 Company F, Captain Ludwig, formed up and performed the same evolutions, and at 9:10 Company G, Captain Wilcox, went out. The officers in command were: Company C, Captain M. Costa; First Lieutenant J. A. Gonsalves and Second Lieutenant Jacintho Costa; Company F, Captain H. F. Ludwig; First Lieutenant E. H. Bowen and Second Lieutenant Sam. Johnson; Company G, Captain Charles Wilcox, First Lieutenant Gus. Rose and Second Lieutenant M. K. Nakuna.

The first prize of \$100 is accompanied by a flag, to be presented at a sham battle to be held on Thanksgiving Day morning. Company G ran Company C pretty close for second place, and the probability is that but for the before-mentioned remark heard from its ranks that they did not hope to win; that is to say, but for their lack of self-confidence, the result might have been different. Their formations, alignments and general movements throughout were excellent, and Captain Wilcox is to be congratulated upon the close results obtained.

At the close of the competition the judges retired to the Officers' Club and after about half an hour's deliberation decided as above.

Great Hawaiian Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The purchase of the Flint line of sailing vessels by a San Francisco syndicate will be a great thing for San Francisco, but their capacity will be exhausted in no time," said a prominent shipper yesterday. "We could easily use six more fleets as large as the Flint for our Hawaiian trade alone. Just think of it; there is not a pound of tonnage vacant today in San Francisco. This means prospect for our merchants, although with proper accommodations they would be far more prosperous. But more fleets will come in time. The effect of the increase in trade due to expansion is felt by all classes. Where three years ago there were 2000 idle men strung out along the waterfront, today all are employed, and ships are eagerly looking for more men."

The Mohican, the S. N. Castle and the Alden Bees are ready to sail with large cargoes of merchandise for Honolulu.

"Hawaiians" Firm.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Hawaiians are firm, with upward tendency. Quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Hana Plantation Co.	19 1/2	21
Haw. Com.	95 1/2	97
Honokaa S.	25	25
Hutch. S. P.	23 1/2	25
Kilauea	25	30
Makawell	43 1/2	49
Omooe	25 1/2	29 1/2
Panahau	25 1/2	26

Tax delinquency begins on the 10th inst.

FOR PURE FOODS

(Continued from Page 1.)

zine, and a few organic colors, such as gamboge, picric acid and naphthalene yellow. Most colors derived from animal or vegetable substances are not poisonous as also the majority of coal-tar colors when pure.

The following articles of food are often colored: Sausages pink or red with coal tar dyes, oleomargarine yellow with annatto, turmeric, or coal tar colors; ground spices with various and sometimes poisonous colors; tomato catsup and sauces with coal tar dyes; pickles and canned vegetables such as peas green with copper salts; wines with coal tar dyes; liquors and vinegar with caramel; cakes and confectionery, flavoring syrups and ice cream generally with coal tar colors; teas are faced with prussian blue, indigo and plumbeous; green coffee with indigo, lead chromate and ultramarine; roasted coffee with caramel.

Candy, etc., from reputable makers is as a rule colored with harmless colors; that from itinerant vendors should often be looked on with suspicion. I have recently obtained from a Japanese on the street here, candy colored with naphthalene yellow which is poisonous. It is a very prevalent idea that alum is added to bread to make it white. While this may have been true in the past I do not think it is the rule now.

The use of alum in baking powder has been the source of much discussion. While it has been acknowledged that alum in bread is exceedingly injurious, it has been urged that in baking powder the reaction which causes the alum as alumina hydrate insoluble in the juices of the stomach. On the other hand it has been shown that alumina hydrate is not so insoluble in the stomach as has been supposed and that often all of the alum is not decomposed. The opinion is gaining ground that alum in baking powder should not be allowed, and last year the legislature of Missouri passed a bill prohibiting alum, among other things, in any article of food or in anything entering in any way into food.

In the case of accidental addition or presence of injurious substances in food we find lead and tin from the cans in which the food has been preserved, arsenic or other poisonous metals introduced with impure coloring material and ptomaines the result of bacterial action on the food itself. Lead is most apt to be found in foods which are liquid, somewhat acid, and not much thickened with sugar; and its presence is due to the action of the acid present on the solder which consists chiefly of lead. I recently had occasion to report a sample of tomato soup containing 0.7 grains of lead in a quart can, but I have since examined several cans of the same brand and found no lead. The exact conditions necessary to bring about action on the solder are perhaps obscure, time, temperature, and frequent shaking probably all figure in the case. To guard however against these chances of cans I think manufacturers should be forced to put up goods with no solder on the inside of the cans. In the case of nearly all European canned goods the cans are either made without solder or with the solder on the outside only.

In cases where lead is found, tin is generally found also, but all the evidence seems to indicate that the tin is in such combination that it is not absorbed in the stomach, and while of course its presence is undesirable no cases of poisoning from tin in the food are on record. Copper is apt to be present in foods prepared in copper utensils; also in soda water and artificial mineral waters from contact with the copper apparatus used.

As already noted most of the coal tar colors are harmless when pure, but unfortunately arsenic is used in one stage of the manufacture of many of them, and the commercial articles often contain appreciable quantities. I have recently examined a tomato catsup highly colored with a coal tar dye supposed to be harmless and have obtained from it arsenic reactions quite readily.

Syrups and light colored molasses are apt to contain tin or zinc; salts of these metals being used to bleach these articles and being imperfectly removed. Cases of poisoning attributed to ptomaines are not uncommon. Ptomaines are basic chemical bodies the result of the action of bacteria on nitrogenous substances. A number, not all of which are poisonous have been isolated and their chemical composition and structure determined. The exact conditions which favor the formation of ptomaines are not clearly understood. Generally when poisoning by ptomaines has occurred there has been nothing in the outward appearance of the article to indicate that it was not wholesome, but generally it may be said that when ptomaines are present the food is not fresh and in the case of canned goods the most plausible explanation I think is that the ptomaines were formed before the canning. Ptomaines are found in meat and fish, milk, cheese, ice cream and in canned meats and sausages. A more thorough supervision of meat markets and canning factories might render cases of ptomaine poisoning less frequent.

In order to be healthy it is not only necessary to have pure food, but also the proper food in the proper proportions. Staple articles of food have each a well-known average composition; so much fat, protein, carbohydrate, ash and water, and if these averages are deviated from widely without the knowledge of the consumer harm must follow. In this way many apparently harmless adulterations are really injurious. For instance a doctor instructs a mother to feed a child a mixture of equal parts of cow's milk and water. If the mother is poor and able to buy only a limited quantity of milk, and this milk is already one-third water, the child gets really a mixture of two parts of milk and four of water, resulting perhaps in inanition or something else of which so many children die. The same argument applies often to condensed milk. There are very few brands of ordinary con-

deposited milk from which part of the fat or cream has not been removed, and as cow's milk is naturally poorer in fat than human milk, the disproportion is increased and injury perhaps results.

Brandy and wine are often prescribed by doctors both as food and medicine. Both are very apt to depart in their composition from the recognized standards. A patient taking wine made by sweetening a cheap claret with saccharine, fortified with commercial alcohol, and labelled "Fort" is not likely to derive much benefit from it.

A note on a few misconceptions regarding adulteration may not be out of place. Flour is not adulterated as a rule. Isolated cases of the addition of ground mineral matter such as soap stone have been reported, but analyses of hundreds of samples of American flour show that adulteration is not common. Vinegar is not adulterated with mineral acids as a rule. It is watered, colored, and call by names to which it has no right, but nothing more.

Beer and wine are not "doctored" with Cocculus Indicus or other poisonous drugs by manufacturers, although they may be sometimes by retailers.

Canned meats are not embalmed or treated with chemicals other than salt and saltpetre. In this connection it may not be out of place to note a practice which while it can hardly be called an adulteration still is one within the range of pure food laws. It is well known that when quantities of canned provisions are kept for a length of time fermentation is almost sure to take place in a few of the cans. The gases set free in these cans cause the tops and bottoms to swell or bulge out. These cans are known to the trade as "blowheads." The practice I refer to is that of punching a small hole in the top of the can, allowing the gases to escape, restoring the can to its original shape, stopping the hole with a drop of solder and selling as sound goods. I do not say this is done here, but I know that I can find here, goods that have been treated in this way.

I think I am justified in saying that harmful adulterations are becoming gradually less frequent. And this is due partially to the enforcement of pure food laws and partially to the fact that manufacturers see that adulterations of this kind do not pay in the long run, as one outspoken writer on the subject has said, "Our manufacturers of food refrain as far as possible from taking human life, even if they do lie and steal."

An account of harmless adulterations—schemes to obtain money for which no value is given—is a much longer story, and one I cannot take up now. Such adulterations are, I think, on the increase, and new schemes are being continually devised to get ahead of the chemist and food inspector. The whole system of fraud is kept alive by competition between dealers, and by the demand of a very large class of people for a cheap article—a demand which is really the outcome of ignorance, for the cheap article is, in the end, nearly always the dearer. For instance, many think they cannot afford to pay 35 cents per pound for coffee, and yet will pay 25 cents per pound for a mixture of chicory beans and coffee which they could make at home for 10 or fifteen cents. A cheap baking powder always furnishes less available gas in proportion to the price than one at a high price, and so on down the list.

Pure food laws can do much to prevent adulteration, but it will never disappear until this demand of ignorance for something cheap irrespective of value has been done away with by education. In this work of education medical men can do much to help, for while the old-fashioned family physician who knew almost what each member of the families in his charge ate and wore seems to have passed away, the physician of today has ample opportunity to give advice along this line.

In conclusion, I think medical men generally, and the doctors of Honolulu in particular, are to be congratulated on the stand they take in this matter, and on all matters which pertain to the maintenance or elevation of the public health.

While lawyers make laws so vague and entangling that no one who gets into the clutches of the law can hope to escape without a lawyer's aid, while promoters promote simply for the benefit of the public, and take the cream of the concern as a promoter's fee, while politicians ostensibly forsake their private interests to serve their country and end by taking everything in sight, we find in the medical fraternity a body of men who, to put it plainly, make their living out of the ill-health of the community, and yet at every turn do all in their power to lessen this ill-health or remove it altogether. Surely, in the hereafter they should be given seats a little higher up.

E. C. SHORRY,
Food Commissioner.

HAWAII HAS NOW
A FAT TREASURY.How the Excess Money Has Piled Up
in a Few Months.

	Current Fund.
June 1—Balance	\$86,151.95
Receipts	201,911.20
July 1—Balance	\$78,815.04
Receipts	207,125.57
Aug 1—Balance	\$207,537.58
Receipts	212,712.33
Sept 1—Balance	\$388,791.18
Receipts	181,886.98
Oct 1—Balance	\$570,792.90
Receipts	250,742.22
Nov 1—Balance	1,012,451.70
In Loan Fund	201,869.55

Total cash Nov. 1 \$1,214,321.25

The great bulk of the taxes will come in next week, to be included in the November receipts, greatly swelling the total of the idle reserve. The taxes this year will foot considerably above the 1898 amount. Customs receipts are greatly increasing constantly.

Edward T. Grady, a well-connected young man of North Platte, Neb., has reached the islands to locate.

OVER TO DEC. 4

Another Respite for Condemned Murderer.

Usual Acquittal for Geo. Houghtaling.
Discontinuance in Suits Against Companies.

In the Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Perry the following cases were proceeded with:

Ihara Ichigoro, the Kahuku murderer, whose execution was fixed for the 13th instant, was respite till December 4.

George Houghtaling, charged with selling spirituous liquors, was found not guilty by the jury and was discharged.

Kalil, charged with malicious injury, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor and ordered to pay costs of court, amounting to \$12.50.

Kaawa (w.), charged with violation of sections 866 and 857 of Penal Laws 1897, was proven not guilty and discharged.

Discontinuances were filed in the cases of N. G. Peterson vs. D. P. R. Isenberg, replevin, and A. Lazarus vs. J. O. Carter, replevin.

Defendants in the action of Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company vs. Anna A. Barton and Helen A. Dunning have filed an answer to plaintiffs' plea in a bill to quiet title and disclaim holding any legal title as individuals in premises described, but are seized and possessed of legal title as trustees under the will of Wm. A. Aldrich, deceased; and also deny the truth of each and every allegation contained in complaint, relying as their defense upon the fact of the mental incapacity of plaintiffs' grantor to make a contract.

The Oiaa Sugar Company, by its president, L. A. Thurston, filed an answer of garnishment in the H. Iken vs. Sophia Adler action in assumpsit, and claim to have no control over the shares of stock in the company held by defendant.

The Oahu Railway & Land Company filed an answer to the suit of the Republic for the enforcement of wharf taxes.

asket of Kaulani

There was delivered at the Foreign Office yesterday by H. F. Wichman, the Fort street jeweler, the nameplate and crown to be placed on the casket that contains the remains of the late Princess Kaulani. These pieces are of silver, enamel and gold work, are rich in appearance and most artistically designed and fashioned. They will be properly placed in the royal mausoleum under the personal direction of Col. Jas. H. Boyd and Major Geo. C. Potter.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

For Londoners there is no need to describe the Lord Mayor's Show. For others we may say that it is a procession which is to be seen every 9th of November, when the new Lord Mayor takes office, and proceeds, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen, with bands of music, and with banners flying of all the City Guilds, to the Exchange Court to be sworn in. Then, at night, follows the Lord Mayor's annual banquet, in the Guildhall—a mighty deed of drinking and feeding.

Every year since 1501 have these gastronomic festivities been held there—about 400 of them altogether.

What beast of the field and birds of the air have gone to the manufacture of that long series of official feasts. Alas! for time's fatal touch. They have passed into Limbo, and so have most of the men that ate them. Solem and instructive thought.

And they ran into money whirl. The cost of the Lord Mayor's Show, dinner included, is about \$2,500, of which his lordship pays half and each sheriff one-fourth. Surely the Lord Mayor has had ways to spend his £10,000 a year—even if it is twice the salary of the Prime Minister.

Not all the people who march in the Lord Mayor's procession get a chance to put their legs under the tables at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Oh, no—nothing like it. The elephants and camels are omitted, of course; and the policemen, the soldiers, the sailors, the beefeaters, etc., must content themselves with their ordinary rations, and a good job for them too.

Because the guests at the big feed will eat too much and drink too much. They always do. And then the miseries of the day after! Sharp indigestions, paroxysms of biliousness, awful "heads" and collapsed nerves are on the list. The Habitual Dyspeptics—at least half the honorable and distinguished company—grown under the onset of their intimate Enemy and wish they had stopped outside with the parties who were not invited.

But the remedy that pulled them through last year (Mother Seigel's Syrup) soon sets matters to rights. The bowels are relieved of their load, the liver resumes work, the stomach digests the tough stuff that was so recklessly thrown into it, and they look back at the Lord Mayor's banquet as Wellington looked at the French after the battle of Waterloo. Eat what you like, but keep "Mother Seigel" close at hand.

Quite a stampede from the harbor is taking place. Unless a number of vessels arrive today the port will be nearly empty tomorrow. The ship-fleets, for Tacoma, steamer Centennial, for San Francisco, ship Occidental, for Seattle, schooner R. W. Bartlett, for Gray's Harbor, and bark Theobald, for Royal Roads, are the latest sailings.

Read the Daily Advertiser.

Chills

Ever become chilled through and through?

The acute sensation of cold is followed by feverishness and aches in all parts of the body. Finally the whole troubles settles in the throat and lungs in the shape of a cough. There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure these chills and coughs. A few doses are sufficient at first. More time is required later on.

Stop coughing and you will get well. Keep coughing and you invite bronchitis, pneumonia, or even consumption itself. Better stop your cough at once and thus end the whole matter.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Raw sugar, 4 5-16 bid; firm. Beets declined.

Yesterday was a birth anniversary of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

James L. Flood has purchased at San Francisco the Baldwin Hotel site and will build.

Broker Geo. R. Carter has negotiated the sale of 260 shares of the stock of C. Brewer & Co.

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon on the funeral of the late James R. Holt Jr.

Wray Taylor reports that willing workers for the Lepers' Merry Xmas are reporting from all sides.

President Dole will likely today submit a nomination for a successor to S. M. Damon as Minister of Finance.

Walter M. Giffard and wife and son and daughter are home by the Moana. Mr. Giffard is a quite well man again.

The Cabinet has ordered the payment of expenses attendant on bringing to this country the families of several hundred Portuguese laborers.

James L. (Kimo) McCandless is making a trip to Molokai and Maui in the interest of the well-boring firm. A new well is to be sunk at Haas' plantation.

Yuen Chong, secretary for Yang Wei Pin, Chinese Consul to Hawaii, is engaged on a translation of Professor Alexander's History of the Hawaiian Islands.

Rev. Dr. Sauton, the noted French student of leprosy, who has been mentioned several times lately in this paper, arrived by the Hongkong and will soon visit Molokai.

Walter G. Smith, who is to assume the editorship of this paper upon the retirement of W. N. Armstrong, arrived by the Hongkong and was cordially greeted by old friends.

General Hartwell writes that he has taken up President McKinley's Hawaiian land order with the authorities at Washington. Mr. Brown, agent for public lands here, is on the way home.

Annie Hart yesterday petitioned the court to obtain the release of her father, James Love, from under the influence of Annie Roe, whom she claims has for years exercised an "undue influence" over him.

Mr. Wm. Woon of the Hollister Drug Company returned yesterday after an extended visit to the United States, where he went in search of health and incidentally in the interest of his firm. He has returned completely restored.

Justice John R. Putnam, a passenger of the Hongkong Maru for Hongkong and Manila, to visit his son, an army officer, is quite ill aboard ship. The traveler is a Justice of the appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court.

Over 200 applications for postoffice boxes cannot be attended to by the local office by reason of inadequate room for the erection of new boxes. The present state of affairs is likely to exist for a considerable time or at least until the United States Government takes hold of the matter.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CHINA	NOV. 16	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 16
DORIC	NOV. 24	ONSANG (cargo)	NOV. 17
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 2	COPTIC	NOV. 25
COPTIC	DEC. 20	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 5
AMERICA MARU	DEC. 28	ALGOA (cargo)	DEC. 12

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

GALIC	JAN. 13	HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 28
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23		
CHINA	JAN. 31	CHINA	JAN. 6
DORIC	FEB. 8	DORIC	JAN. 12
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 18	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 23
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24	COPTIC	FEB. 10
COPTIC	MARCH 6	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 17
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14	GALIC	MARCH 6
PEKING	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 16
GALIC	MARCH 30	CHINA	MARCH 24
		DORIC	MARCH 31

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in...
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company
—LIMITED—

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,
FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honoumuli, Papehau and Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaunapali, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Sup't.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy our material at Sheriffs, Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for our Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of materials.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
1518 WEST 10TH ST., CHICAGO

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy our material at Sheriffs, Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for our Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of materials.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
1518 WEST 10TH ST., CHICAGO

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy our material at Sheriffs, Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for our Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of materials.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
1518 WEST 10TH ST., CHICAGO

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy our material at Sheriffs, Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others. Write for our Catalogue No. 12 on all kinds of materials.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
1518 WEST 10TH ST., CHICAGO

GOOD MILK NOW

But One Local Dairy of Twenty-
Three Used Water.

PURITY ABOVE THE STANDARD

Showing from Sixty Seven Samples—Bogus
Champagne on the Market—Meat
and Fish.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. There were present Minister Cooper, Dr. F. R. Day and Dr. N. B. Emerson and L. D. Kelliop.

Executive Officer Reynolds presented a report embodying recommendations for the keeping of swine in suitable localities within the 4-mile limit. It was moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Emerson and carried that the report and recommendations be adopted.

The slaughter-house report for the week ending the 8th inst. showed the following totals of stock slaughtered for consumption:

	Head.
Cattle	157
Calves	31
Sheep	260
Hogs	148

The fish report showed a total of 35,347 fish received at the market embracing sixty-one varieties from nineteen localities.

Inspector Shorey presented an exhaustive report on the condition of local dairies. From a total of twenty-three examined one case only of adulterated milk was brought to light, and of sixty-seven samples taken the average percentage was higher than the standard of purity set by the Board.

A sample of vinegar sold as cider vinegar was treated and found to contain a large percentage of spirits of glucose. Sample of wine tested and labelled Pomeroy Sec Champagne was proved to be a fraudulent imitation of the genuine article.

The Hilo Hospital report, as read, showed the institution to be on the way to a sound financial standpoint. Estimates are invited for the new ward to be known as the Hisekild Jubilee ward and to contain twelve beds.

The application for a license to practice medicine in the Islands by Dr. C. G. G. Scaparoni, a graduate of Turin (Italy) University and lately of Pittsburgh, Pa., was recommended to the Minister of the Interior.

Executive Officer Reynolds reported the destruction of the following packages of opium: 233 1/2-pound tins, 2 5-pound tins, 9 1-pound tins, 3 boxes containing about 17 pounds, 24 bottles and 1 pair of "Cure for Opium Pills," 45 Lichee nuts, 2 coal-oil tins filled with Insee opium, 3 tins and 3 boxes which had contained opium, 3 sausage skins containing about 15 pounds of opium, 7 bags supposed to contain a preparation of the drug, besides several bags, boxes, baskets and shoes which had contained opium.

A communication from J. M. Zumwalt, applying for appointment as Health Officer at Lahaina and Kihai was read and the secretary instructed to send a reply to the effect that the District Physician should be called upon to act in that capacity.

Rev. Dr. Sauton of Paris had an interview with the Board and obtained the necessary permission to visit Molokai.

Chamber of Commerce.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At a well-attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Wm. O. Smith was formally named as the citizen to represent that body at Washington during the approaching session of Congress. Mr. Smith already has his credentials as the special agent of the Planters' Association.

Senator Cecil Brown has been posted for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

At the meeting further correspondence and report from Dan'l Logan, secretary of the commission to the Omaha Exposition, were read. Mr. Logan has been advised to assist from the Omaha show in making up the exhibit for Paris. Just how much space has been allotted for Hawaii at Paris cannot be known for some time. The Islands had 4,000 square feet of floor at Omaha and filled it attractively. Major George C. Potter has already assembled here the nucleus for a good showing at Paris.

Kilauea Hilo Departure.

The Kilauea will in future leave Hilo on her return trip at 10 o'clock in the forenoon instead of at 8, as under the old schedule. The Wilder Steamship Company have ordered a powerful searchlight for use in loading cattle at night, and in the meantime the vessel's stay at Laupahoehoe will be curtailed so as to make good the time spent in Hilo.

Sugar Receipts and Holdings.

(Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, October 28.)

Raws—The raw sugar market has maintained its firmness during the week under review, and the transactions have been rather increased, though still limited by the absence of free offerings on the market for sale. The principal buyers have been the independents, who are in position to purchase for actual requirements, the American Sugar Refining Company not having been in the market for a month

or more, and having an abundant supply constantly arriving from previous purchases. The receipts held up well, being 29,784 tons for the week, but as melttings increased only 2,000 tons, the stocks again rose to 183,529 tons, against 144,162 tons at same time last year.

Hawaii in the Lead.

A world-read journal for sugar factors has a half-page advertisement for multiple effects. There is a list of 1899 orders, as follows:

Pioneer Mill, H. I.
Wailua Agricultural Company, H. I.
Ewa Plantation Company, H. I.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company, Chicago.
McNee, Harvey & Co., Glasgow, for Demerara.
Corbin Beet Sugar Factory, State of Washington.
New Colonial Company, London, for Porto Rico.
Kihel Plantation Company, H. I.
Honolulu Sugar Company, H. I.

The largest effect in the list is 350,000 gallons for Ewa. The Glucose Company is 300,000 and Honolulu, Wailua and Kihel are each 250,000 gallons.

BUT TWO IN NOW

Washington Says Great Britain is Out of Samoa.

United States and Germany the Present Interested Parties—Some Friction is Certain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Germany has won the first trick in the international game. Great Britain has expressed her willingness to retire from Samoa and leave the settlement of the question to the United States and Germany.

The terms of the alliance between England and Germany are: Great Britain's surrender of its possessions, claims and pretensions in Samoa to Germany, and guarantee to preserve the integrity of the German possessions in South Africa; and Germany to refuse to join any intervention or intervention scheme, to be a complaisant spectator of the South African war, and to stand behind or beside Great Britain in the event of a threatened clash.

The United States, as has been explained, is definitely committed to the British side of the international controversy. Germany is now practically a British well-wisher, if not an actual ally, while Italy and Austria are expected to stand with Germany.

Some diplomatic friction is certain. The German terms, and they are the terms Great Britain has accepted, permit the United States to retain only Pago-Pago harbor, Germany taking the rest of the islands. This partition is unsatisfactory to the United States. The United States wants more than a harbor, and will probably fail to see why Germany should be Great Britain's residuary legatee.

Now that Germany has found "compensation elsewhere" than in South Africa, there is reason to believe that Russia and France are vigorously pressing Great Britain diplomatically for concessions in China, and that the yielding to Germany was the British way of giving what she could best afford to spare, with the intention of refusing concessions in other quarters to other powers.

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART.

The Noted Publicist Very Ill at His Home in New Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 31, 3:10 a. m. Dr. Newton has just left Vice President Hobart's house. He said the patient was still sleeping, and that there had been no change in his condition.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Vice President Hobart, who has been ill for weeks at his home here, suffered a relapse this morning. He had a succession of choking spells, resulting from an imperfect action of the heart, an old affliction, complicated with inflammation of the stomach.

[Special to the Advertiser from San Francisco.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A bulletin issued at 9 a. m. from the residence of Vice President Hobart, in Paterson, N. J., says: "Mr. Hobart passed a comfortable night. Slept fairly well; no change in his condition from yesterday."

A Musician of Hawaii

Miss Matilda Walker, known here as a composer and a most promising musician, is home again after a trip that included a stay of some months for study purposes in Germany. As has been stated, the climate of the continent, in winter, was too severe for the young lady and she was compelled to hasten to the kindly air of her native land. Miss Walker is welcomed back by her many friends and admirers and will be urged to continue here her studies.

Tone of Hawaiians

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Money seems to be going in on Hawaiians these days for investment. There was considerable lively trading today, with these figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Hana P. Co.	94 1/2	10 1/2
Haw. C. & S. Co.	95 1/2	10 1/2
Honokaa S. Co.	34 1/2	35 1/2
Hutch. S. P. Co.	24 1/2	25 1/2
Kilauea S. Co.	25 1/2	26 1/2
Maunawili S. Co.	45 1/2	46 1/2
Onomea S. Co.	38 1/2	39 1/2
Pasahau S. Co.	35 1/2	36 1/2

DAY IN ENGLAND

Blackest and Bluest Since Sepoy
Rebellion News.

BOER SUCCESS ACKNOWLEDGED

Explanations are Offered—General White Out Maneuvered—Talk of Future.

[Special to the Advertiser from San Francisco.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The forecast of defeat over which keen observers were brooding before midnight Monday was officially confirmed before 1 o'clock yesterday. It was the bluest and blackest day London has known since the first tidings of the Sepoy rebellion. The tidings that the Boers had completely out-manuevered General White, and, while luring on the British center and right, had ambuscaded the left wing, cut two battalions to pieces and forced it to surrender, together with a mountain battery, filled the streets with dismay and gloom. John Bull is not accustomed to being beaten by anybody, and he takes punishment, when it comes, with poor grace and a sense of bewilderment, albeit with complete self-command. Disaster was written large in the every newspaper placard during the day, but the newsboys were surrounded with grim swarms of purchasers, setting teeth together and determined to know the worst, yet marvelling how so overwhelming a defeat had been within the range of possibility in the Queen's dominions. It was not enough for General White to declare that he alone had blundered, nor for the War Office to order out three additional battalions and a mounted battery to replace the losses sustained at Glencoe and Ladysmith. What every Englishman knew in his heart was the truth, that the Boers, whose strategy and training had been displayed by the military staff and nation, had contrived both at Glencoe and Ladysmith to out-manuever British generals and ensnare large bodies of the finest and most experienced soldiers into ambushes from which there was no escape.

Humiliating to English pride as was this confession, there were no signs of finching in any quarter. John Bull's heart was hardened, not softened, by unexpected disaster. The most ardent peace advocate did not venture to take up his parable yesterday. There was only one expression heard in the club houses, exchanges and streets; this was that the war must go on to the bitter end with redoubled energy and overwhelming resources, and British prestige to be restored for the honor and safety of the Empire.

What will the Natal field force do now? Is the question on every tongue. It is itself supplying an answer by fighting with spirit and discipline. When the Boers have renewed their attack, will it retreat or stand its ground, remaining on the defensive and fighting desperately. The latter alternative is accepted by nearly all military writers since it cannot find a better defensive position at Colenso, and a retreat to Pietermaritzburg and Durban would involve a long march of 189 miles, with the Boers harassing the rear column. Buller will now settle the question, not White, and he is not considered by military critics or intimate friends as likely to begin a campaign by ordering an abandonment of Natal and enkindling a blaze of dissatisfaction among the Dutch of Cape Colony. Yet the most candid military men admit that the position at Ladysmith is very weak from a defensive point of view. The valley where the town lies is sheltered by a circle of irregular hills, on the crests of which the garrison is entrenched. Outside this circle is another concentric one, with a similar circuit of hills, and beyond that there is another. A prominent military man said to me yesterday: "No defensive position can be considered safe unless it commands a broad, level country, with no high points for many miles, where guns can be mounted against the intruders. Antwerp is the most defensible town in Europe for this reason. Ladysmith is not defensible at all since the Boer guns can be mounted from the high ground in three concentric circles and brought to bear against the British camp. Neither Ladysmith nor Glencoe ought ever to have been occupied, but some position south of the Tugela or nearer the sea. In the same way neither Rhodesia nor Mafeking should have been defended, but a strong position taken south of the Orange river. In attempting to hold on to too many points before adequate reinforcements could arrive the British staff has exposed itself to the risk of serious defeat. The best thing that can be done now will be to order out a second army corps. Indeed, in my opinion, a force of 150,000 men will be required before the two republics can be conquered and held."

This is so pessimistic an opinion that I am compelled to hold back the name of the critic, although he is one of the pluckiest and most brilliant soldiers in Europe.

A German nobleman with a name famous in military history, who knows South Africa intimately, remarked that it was amazing to those familiar with the surrounding country that Ladysmith should have been defended at all. He also asserted that Pietermaritzburg could not be successfully defended, either, although it was nearer the coast and far safer than Ladysmith. The only safe line of defense, he added, was Durban, and the British should either have abandoned Natal—at least beyond Pietermaritzburg and have made its base secure with an entire line of communications—or else

have occupied Laings Nek, the only strategic position where the Boers might easily enough have been repelled.

When asked whether such action would not have provoked war, this distinguished authority answered: "I have no patience with the manner in which England permits herself to lose her advantages out of deference to insincere foreign criticisms. Laings Nek was British soil, and what was to prevent the occupation of its own territory? Instead of taking possession of that natural stronghold she chose a weaker line of defense for the sake of appearances. With this reverse she has not reconciled a single foreign enemy by this policy, for French and Russians still insist that Mr. Chamberlain provoked the war, although it is notorious that the Boers were getting ready for hostilities hourly. In a similar position Germany would have put her foot down five years ago, and if she had not annexed the country would have rendered the importation of arms impossible. The skill and courage of General White and the British officers are perfect. It is the whole scheme of defense which is at fault. Especially worthy of censure are the defective preparations of the Intelligence Department. Kitchener would never have stood it."

HE IS DEAD AT 45

Mergenthaler, Inventor of the Linotype Machine.

He Was a Remarkable Genius—His Years of Terrific Toil to Achieve Success.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype typesetting machine, died this morning of consumption. He was born in Germany on May 10, 1854.

Ottmar Mergenthaler's fame as the inventor of the typesetting machine that bears his name will be long lived. The story of his patient study and work for years on his great machine and his long struggle to have its value recognized, achieving success when penitence and broken in health, is a pathetic one. At the time of his death Mr. Mergenthaler was only 45 years old. He was born in Wurttemberg and while still a boy was apprenticed to a watchmaker, but he did not serve out his time, owing to his desire to escape military service. At the age of 18 he arrived in America penniless, and with nothing else but his brief experience in mechanics. He went to Washington, and during the succeeding four years worked on the mechanism of electric clocks and bells and signal service apparatus for the Government. In the last named he made many improvements and invented several new ones. At the end of these four years he went to Baltimore, where he thought he saw a wider field for his talents.

It was in 1876, soon after he located in the Monumental City, that the history of the linotype begins. From then 1880—four years—he gave his every thought to the creation of his machine. He took little rest. Night and day he toiled, and gradually put into his work the gold of his brain and the brawn of his body. Only such men as Morse, Field, Gray, Bell or Edison could tell what such toil and application means. Finally, at the end of these four years of struggle he had a machine that would, by action of a keyboard something like a typewriter, set a line of key dies or types, justify them to the exact width of a column or any required measure and cast it into a solid line of lead or type metal.

Yet his work was not done, for after he had accomplished all this and had secured his patents, another obstacle seemed to baffle him. Men of money discredited his machine even after they had seen it work. Publishers said it was impracticable. They were willing to "try" his device if he could show that it would do the work of five or six men setting type from the case, but not until then did they care to take any risks. By constant pleadings, however, he at last succeeded in organizing a company with small capital, which in the next three years was consumed in efforts to place the linotype in the composing room of some daily newspaper. With money all gone, the machine turned down, the despair of failure, of seven years of wasted toil—of death, almost was upon him. Moreover, his physical system was shattered, and he passed the next three years in a struggle to live. But day dawned for him at last. In 1886 Whitehead Reid of the New York Tribune agreed to try a machine. It proved a success, and he equipped his office with them. Then the Louisville Courier-Journal took them up, and from that time fame and a golden reward were his. Since 1886 machines that represent a value of many million dollars have been sold or leased.

Broken down by the hardships and struggles of his early life, when success and wealth came he was unable to enjoy them. The past three years he spent in an endeavor to regain health by visits to Arizona, New Mexico and similar climates, but in vain. He leaves a widow and children.

A TRUE FRIEND.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous "huffy" cough, and labored breathing, of her babe. It is the safe resort of the youth or adult when he has "caught cold" and there is coughing and irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat. It allays the irritation and cures the cold. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But thin milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

Scott's Emulsion

contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists; see and feel. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

SISTERS AND PRIEST

Secure Notable Recruits for Catholic Mission Work.

Among the passengers by the Hong-kong Maru was Mother Superior Judith Brasser, who returns from the General Chapter of the order recently held in Paris, who has been identified with the Order of the Sacred Heart in Honolulu for the last forty years. She was accompanied from France by Sisters Elizabeth Del, Louise Maigret and Albano Labreno, who come to assist in educational duties in the Convent here, and not, as has been printed, in Molokai.

Father John Veighe was also a passenger from the Coast by the same vessel and comes for the same purpose under orders to Bishop Gulistan for service wherever appointed.

For more than ten years Father John, as he is generally known, has been hard at work as a missionary in the Marquesas Islands. His work has been attended with extraordinary results, and his transfer to the more important Hawaiian field is in the nature of a promotion. Father John is of attractive personal appearance. He was born in Belgium forty years ago, and for some years studied art in the European cities. He speaks French and German fluently, besides several Kanaka and South Sea dialects. While in San Francisco, for the past few weeks, he painted a striking study of St. Anthony for the French Church of Notre Dame, on Bush street, and he also presented to the Young Men's Society of that church an artistic decoration for the altar of the Sacred Heart.

Broken Wrist

A St. M. Mackintosh is nursing a broken right wrist at his home, the result of stepping on a banana skin outside the Opera House at the close of Tuesday night's performance. The injured arm was set by Dr. Murray and the patient is resting comfortably.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

For the cure of all the ailments of the bowels and stomach. Established upwards of 40 years. In boxes of 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000, 25000, 50000, 100000, 250000, 500000, 1000000, 2500000, 5000000, 10000000, 25000000, 50000000, 100000000, 250000000, 500000000, 1000000000, 2500000000, 5000000000, 10000000000, 25000000000, 50000000000, 100000000000, 250000000000, 500000000000, 1000000000000, 2500000000000, 5000000000000, 10000000000000, 25000000000000, 50000000000000, 100000000000000, 250000000000000, 500000000000000, 1000000000000000, 2500000000000000, 5000000000000000, 10000000000000000, 25000000000000000, 50000000000000000, 100000000000000000, 250000000000000000, 500000000000000000, 1000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000, 5000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000000, 10000000000000000000000000000000000000, 25000000000000000000000000000000000000, 50000000000000000000000000000000000000, 100000000000000000000000000000000000000, 250000000000000000000000000000000000000, 500000000000000000000000000000000000000, 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 2500000000000000000000000000000000000000, 5000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 100, 25000000000000000000000000000000000000000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 100, 25000, 500, 1000, 250000000000000

